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to Indianapolis. At any rate, the number of statesmen who are resorting here at this time would seem to indicate as much.

WHAT'S Florida or California compared with Indiana and its clorious climate? Did you ever experience more delightful winter weather? Speak quick, before it changes.

THE union of theological professors and the formation of a national academy of theology is suggestive in these days of "combines." Are we to have a theological trust?

IT is quite proper for statesmen to call on General Harrison and express their views on men and things, but it should not disappoint them when the President-elect fails to unbosom himself in like manner. Just now he is exercising his talent as a good listener.

THE amount of wisdom contained in al those essays read before the teachers' associations is something appalling when considered, as it were, in bulk. Fortunately, no one individual is possessed of this combined knowledge. The educational monster who can compass it all does not exist.

IT is well that justice, patient and longenduring, does show its teeth sometimes. It imposing a fine of \$25 and ten days in the work-house upon a chronic law-breaking saloon-keeper the Mayor has, at least, shown that the law is not a dead letter. It ought to be made a very live one to its habitual violators. When any man or class of men band together to defy the law, or exercise the privilege of violating it at pleasure, they should be made to feel its penalties with the added emphasis of outraged justice.

IT costs a great deal of money to keep the Insane Hospital at Indianapolis in operation, and the report of the managers calls for a further outlay of \$50,000 for repairs. The afflicted wards of the State should be cared for properly, and tax-payers will not grudge | growing public sentiment in favor of it. State the money if they have any assurance that it is applied to the purposes intended. Under the present management, however, there is no such certainty. On the other hand, it is known that dishonesty has prevailed, and that patients have been ill treated. Ample evidence of both these facts has been given, and the public will look with disapproval upon any legislation which puts it into the power of the ring now in control to extend their corrupt practices. Reform and a complete overhauling of the institution should precede appropriations; but the coming Democratic Legislature will doubtless reverse the programme, and begin-and stop-with the appropria-

WOMAN suffrage has broken out in Maine, where, strangely enough, it seems to be comparative novelty. Its champions are mostly among the male population, several distinguished citizens, among them ex-Gov. Robie, having pronounced in its favor. Rev. Henry Blanchard, who made the leading address at a recent Portland meeting, was earnest, but not altogether hopeful. He said: "It is the indifference of women which causes the greatest discouragement. But believers in woman suffrage must not be discouraged longer than five minutes at a time. When they think of the great intellects who favor their cause they may well believe it shall one day be victorious." This will, perhaps, not have the cheering effect it was intended to have, for somehow the "great intellects" who favor the cause seem to be devoting their most arduous labors to the attainment of other And if the mass of women are indifferent, why all this fuss? Why force upon them a thing they are not ready for and do

THE government is not fairly quit of the Haytian business before information comes of a flagrant outrage upon an American vessel by Spanish officials at Porto Rico. The offense consisted in seizing the vessel on a petty charge, exacting a fine of \$4,000 and maltreating the captain and crew. After the fine was paid it was found that the original charge was unfounded, but the Spanish officials refused to refund the fine or make any reparation. Such an insult to the American flag cannot possibly be overlooked. If the facts are as stated this government will have to take immediate steps to insure an apology and reparation. It looks a little as if petty officials in the West Indies have concluded | school." Indeed, every tax-payer who conthat it is entirely safe to insult the American | tributes to the support of free schools has a

flag. In the case of Hayti the government acted with commendaable promptness and satisfactory results. Porto Rico represents a much more considerable power, but the duty of the government is no less plain. It is highly probable that if the facts are as stated the Spanish government will disavow the transaction and make suitable reparation. These incidents and the Samoan affair emphasize the necessity of the United States having some powerful war vessels. It is only a question of time when we shall come in collision with some strong power; then we shall need a navy and need it badly. Not necessarily a large one, but at least two or three first-class war vessels, able to cope with

anything affoat. REPUBLICANS WILL NOT BE CHEATED. Special dispatches from Charleston, W. Va., state that the Governor has issued certificates of election to two of the Democratic candidates for Congress-Wilson and Pendletonand that he refuses to issue certificates in the other two districts, where, upon the face of the returns, the Republican candidates were elected. Notwithstanding the frauds and manipulations at and after the election, the returns, as certified to the Secretary of State, still show the election of the Republicans. In the Chattanooga district in Tennessee, the returns give the majority to Evans, the Republican candidate, and his certificate is also withheld. In two other districts in that State the grossest frauds were perpetrated to count in the Democratic candidates. The same is true in Chalmers's and Hill's districts of Mississippi, as also in Smalls's district in South Carolina, and two districts in North Carolina. Yet these instances are merely samples of a job As a winter resort few places are superior | lot of cases in which, by the grossest cor ruption of the ballot and frauds in making returns, Democratic Governors have not hesitated to issue certificates to the Democrats. With all the frauds and counting in by election officers the House of Representatives is so close that it is sought to give a nominal majority to the Democrats by holding up the certificates of the Republican memberselect in these three districts.

> The Republicans have a clear majority in the House on the face of the returns, despite all the Democratic frauds, which can only be overcome by the withholding of certificates to members-elect by Democratic Governors, aided by the manipulations of the Clerk of the House, who, being a Democrat, may be counted upon to join in the conspiracy, if the scheme can be made to work. This all looks very nice, and practicable, no doubt, to the Democratic managers. The Journal, however, ventures the prediction that it will not work. The plan of the Democrats is revolutionary. It is a manifest and direct attempt to overthrow the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box. In their calculations the Democrats have forgotten one very important factor that is essential to its success. They have forgotten that a presidential election has just been held, and that Benjamin Harrison was the successful candidate. The Republicans elected to the House, they being a majority of the body, will meet and organize the next House by the election of a Speaker and other officers, and will notify the President thereof. Should the Democrats attempt an organization, it will be for the President to decide which body he will recognize, and the prompt recognition of the legally elected body will cause a sudden collapse of the Democratic revolution.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. The question of a compulsory school law has already engaged the attention of intelligent educators and should receive careful consideration from our legislators. Some of the States already have such a law, and there is a Superintendent La Follette discusses the subject briefly in his annual report and is inclined to favor a compulsory law. The school statistics show that in 1888 the enrollment of school children in the State was only 68 per cent. of the enumeration and the average daily attendance only 54 per cent. The Superintendent thinks this too favorable a show ing, and that both the enrollment and the attendance are considerably below the per cent. stated. In short, he thinks the actual average attendance at school of children of school age does not exceed 25 per cent. of the enrollment, while the enrollment does not exceed 50 per cent. of the enumeration. Of course, the enumeration is not perfect. The inevitable conclusion is that a large proportion of the children of school age do not attend school more than a very small part of the period during which they ought to. This means that our free-school system, excellent and admirable as it is, is not doing its proper work in the education the masses. It means, also, that a large number of children are growing up from year to year with little or no education, and reaching manhood and womanhood only to swell the mass of illiteracy, already too large. Granted this state of things, there can be no question as to the necessity of combating and correcting it. Society cannot knowingly tolerate the growth of illiteracy. The State cannot be particeps criminis in the increase of ignorance. Universal education must go with universal suffrage. An ignorant ballot is as certainly a danger to the Republic as an intelligent ballot is its best safeguard. The people must be educated. Youth is the time to do it, and if parents neglect the duty it behooves the State to take it in hand. The State does take it in hand to the extent of taxing its citizens for the support of the schools and investing very large sums for their establishment and maintenance. Has it not an equal right to go a step further and compel the attendance of children of school age? Take the case of a rich man without children who is taxed to support public schools. He has a right to say to the State: 'You compel me to pay a school tax on the ground that free and universal eduthe welfare cation is necessary to the preservation and society of the government. I insist, then, that you

make your free education universal by com-

pelling parents to send their children to

right to demand of the State that it make the system effective for the education of all its youth. Every argument that justifies the State in collecting a school tax would justify it in enacting a compulsory school law.

We presume there can be no question as to the right of the State to enact such a law. The only questien is as to its necessity and practicability. Its necessity seems to be almost demonstrated by the astonishingly large number of children who are growing up in ignorance. The effect of this will be far more painfully visible a generation or two hence than it is now. It is a state of things that cannot and must not be allowed to continue. If there is reason to believe a compulsory school law would correct it the Legislature should lose no time in enacting such a law. The only question is as to the possibility of enforcing it. On this point there need be no serious doubt. What has been done in other ages and countries can be done now and here. The idea of compulsory education is not new. It is almost as old as civilization itself. Almost every government that has recognized the importance of education has made it cumpulsory. The ancient republics all did. Germany has done it for nearly two hundred years. Denmark has had a compulsory school law since 1814. Switzerland has had for many years. England, Belgium Italy and Greece all have compulsory educa tion. The law is not enforced with equal strictness in all these countries, and their standards of education and intelligence vary but they all recognize the principle. Several of our States have compulsory laws. Their success depends, and always will, on the machinery for their enforcement and the strength of the public sentiment behind them. The same, however, might be said of any other law. Without these conditions no law is effective; with them any law will be. If we are not to have a compulsory school law, it behooves the State to consider what other means, if any, can be adopted to bring children into the schools, or to induce parents to place them there. The present condition and tendency cannot be allowed to continue.

TWO OLD FRIENDS. During the war, when the military lines on both sides were closely drawn, and all lines of communication were under military control, army correspondents used to have great difficulty in getting news. Then, as now, the popular demand for news was very great, and the special correspondent was often put to his wits' end to supply it. But he was equal to the occasion, as he always is. When there was an absolute dearth of news, and other sources utterly failed, he fell back on "an in telligent contraband" and "a reliable gentle man." The intelligent contraband was fugitive slave, who had always just reached our army lines from the other side, and was loaded down with information smoking hot from Dixie. The reliable gentleman was on the inside of administration circles at Washington, and, though his name could not be mentioned without a breach of confidence, he was full of state secrets. With the aid of these two dummies and his own vivid imagination the war correspondent could always keep the public wide awake and deeply interested. The intelligent contraband has passed

away, but the reliable gentleman is still with us. When the cruel war was over, when all became quiet on the Potomac, and Johnny went marching home to the girl he left behind him, the intelligent contraband ceased to figure as a purveyor of news and disseminator of information, but his contemporary and co-laborer of war times has survived the period that gave them birth. The reliable gentieman is now engaged in forming cabinets and framing presidential policies. He is versatile genius, and possesses great aptitude for affairs. In war times he dealt exclusively in military news, now he is wholly occupied with civil affairs. Then it was the movement of armies and the conduct of campaigns, now it is the construction of cabinets and the shaping of administrations. The reliable gentleman is still the confidential friend o the special correspondent. Like his prototype of the war period he doesn't wish to be known, and he only gives his name to the correspondent as a guarantee of good faith, But the amount of information he possesses is wonderful, and in the matter of constructing and reconstructing cabinets he is the correspondent's mascot. The reliable gentleman is likely to become a permanent feature of American journalism. As a perennial source of news he has had no rival since the days of the intelligent contraband.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union wove a tangled web for itself when "first it practiced to deceive" by allying itself, through its national convention, with the third party, then denying that such is the case, and still visiting with severe rebuke all auxiliary societies that insist upon maintaining a non-partisan policy. Local organizations throughout the country which have endeavored to keep clear of third-party complications have found themselves in disrepute with the general managers, and in consequence many have withdrawn from the National union. The Indianapolis Woman's News, whose editors are in entire sympathy with the legitimate work of the union, has this to say on the subject:

"It is not that the national body is right or wrong, but to maintain a consistent policy it should not only carry out its 'convictions, but should expect its auxiliaries to do the same, and then not only say that State unions will be expected to maintain a partisan policy, but that it will be required of them. In that case no misunderstanding can arise. The Republican, Democratic, Greenback Labor Union woman will know if she signs the constitution she commits herself to third-party prohibition. The W. C. T. U has forty well-organized departments of work, embodying the grandest principles the world ever saw, and if in any one of these it put forth the same energy, sympathy and force as it does in its expression of unity with the third-party prohibition policy, evangelization would come and public opinion would so crystallize itself that prohibition would be the result, and the sentiment behind it would enforce it."

This is a plain statement of fact, and is in harmony with the sentiment of the most earnest and practical temperance workers. When the W. C. T. U. abandons politics and once more sets itself to its original work of promoting temperance, there will be seen a good cause to be satisfied with their employer in

cause for its existence in the growth of antisaloon sentiment which, at present, it does nothing to encourage.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Please state the majority of the popular vote in this State at the last election for Representatives and oblige A SUBSCRIBER

CHAWFORDSVILLE, Ind. If you mean the vote by districts on Congress men the Republican majority was 4,591.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Please give the result of the official count in West Virginia for Governor and President. PLEASANTVILLE, Ind. CONSTANT READER. For President, Cleveland, 79,330; Harrison 78,491. The official vote for Governor is no known, but Goff, Republican, is elected.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A SAN FRANCISCO gentleman owns a dog on whose collar he has attached the following legend: "I will not be responsible for the damage done to people who persist in discussing 'Rob ert Elsmere' in this dog's hearing. He can't stand everything."

A MANICURE says that finger nails have their meaning. Pink nails denote indolence; red nails, high temper; narrow nails, mischievous-ness; small round nails, obstinacy; pale nails, bad health; broad nails, bashfulness, and long nails, indecision of character.

MR. GLADSTONE will pass the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth under the skies of Italy, and to-day, the birthday of the "Grand Old Man," the professors of the university at Naples will present their congratulations to him. On Christmas day Mr. Gladstone attended service at the English church at Naples.

FERDINAND SCHUMACHER, of Akron, O., is known as the Oatmeal King in the milling world. It is told of him that he is a Prohibitionist of such fixed opinions that when one of his mills was destroyed be distributed 20,000 bushels of scorched grain among the farmers for chicken feed, rather than sell it to distillers to be made into whisky.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, among his other multifarious duties as lawyer, cattle-grower, lecturer, telegraph director and after-dinner speaker, has undertaken to run a silver mine. He is president of a company which owns and N. M. Its definite and classical location is what is known as "Legal Tender Hill."

GENERAL BOULANGER'S wife denies that she has ever deserted the conjugal roof, and says that it is her husband, and not herself who seeks divorce. Her religion, she says, forbids divorce, and she does not believe in it. But she thinks the General wants to ape Napoleon in one respect, even if he can never resemble him in any other, by "putting away Josephine to marry Marie Louise."

"IF I had been able to follow my own inclination," said M. Dumas, "I should have occupied myself, I do not say exclusively, but certainly to a large extent, with horses and dogs, fencing and the chase, and above all, with gymnastics. To be possessed of great muscular power was ong ago my ambition, and I should have secured it, for nature has met me half way, but fate-or fortune-decided otherwise."

Mr. W. W. RICHESON, who died at Maysville, Ky., a few days ago, was a native of King Will iam county, Virginia; graduated at the University of Virginia, and was engaged in teaching in Kentucky. Among his pupils was General Grant. When Grant became President he tendered his old preceptor an office, which Mr. Richeson declined, saving that he would not exchange the work he loved for the highest office in the country.

A CABLE dispatch speaks of Osman Digna as "half European himself." He is a Frenchman, or of French descent, formerly a merchant at Suskim. His name was Vinet before he abjured it and his religion to marry one of the late Mahdi's numerous daughters. He should not be confounded with Olivier Pain, the communistic journalist, whose joining of the Arabs and subsequent unexplained death induced friction between France and England.

It is not generally known, says the New York Star, that a price was once set on the head of Judge Richard O'Gorman, of the Superior Court. He was one of the leading spirits in the "Young Ireland" movement of 1848. England set a price on his head, but he escaped to France in an open boat, and subsequently came to this country, became a member of the bar, whence he rose to the bench. He is a tall, emaciatedlooking man, somewhat stooped, with white hair and a kindly manner.

Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning, of Boston, tells this story: He was visiting his home in Maine, and an old fellow-townsman began a theological discussion with him. "Parson," said he, "the Bible says that the Lord made the world in six days. Do you belive it?" "Yes." "Now, do you think the He finished the whole thing up in that time?" "Yes." "Well, all I can say is that He could have put in one more day to mighty good advantage right here in this town.'

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, who is said to be engaged to Princess Helene d'Orleans, is more than twice that woman's age. He is an admira!, and is a good officer. He is tall, bulky and bald, abrupt in manner and coarse in speech. It would not require a very deep atch to reveal his Tartar nature. He this country some years ago and was much petted and coddled by undiscriminating tufthunters. He now amuses his friends by telling scandalous and contemptuous tales of the people who entertained him.

JANE COBDEN, the daughter of the famous Richard Cobden, of England, says that the Women's Liberal Associations of England number more than 16,000 members, and have become a powerful influence. Miss Cobden and Miss Bates, a piece of Sir Rowland Hill, were recently sent as delegates to the Men's Liberal Association convention, and Miss Cobden was put on its executive committee. The Radicals feel the necessity of utilizing the strong power of the women's Liberal organizations, and are inviting them to join forces, so that unitedly they may defeat the Conservative element in

A BRUSSELS writer in Weser-Zeitung tells a romantic story to account for the wanderings of Henry M. Stanley. It is said he fell in love, in his forty-fourth year, with a young English lady. The hero who faced such stupendous difficulties was too modest or shy to tell her of his love. but confided it to her brother, requesting him to be his mediator. The English lady refused to take the initiative; she would neither decline nor accept the lover who had not courage to "speak for himself," but promised to think over the problem. While she was thinking came the call to Stanley to march off to Africa for the liberation of Emin. His old love for Africa revived, and he left the English Calypso delib-

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU, the eminent French novelist and dramatist, from a letter he has just written to the Gaulois, is evidently a believer in such phenomena as come under the names of magnetism, hypnotism, second sight, and the rest-phenomena which, he says, he has watched with curlosity for over forty years, but which were in his youth ridiculed by men of science, who regarded experiments then made as mere tricks and jugglery, only fit to provoke mirth. Facts, however, that were formerly denied are now generally accepted, and scarcely a day passes, M. Sardou observes, without some young savant coming forward to reveal things with which he was familiar before the young savant

"Some years ago." writes John G. Whittier to a friend, "I destroyed a large collection of let ters I had received, not from any regard for my own reputation, but from the fear that to leave them liable to publicity might be injurious or unpleasant to the writers or their friends. They covered much of the anti-slavery period and the war of the rebellion, and many of them I know were strictly private and confidential. I was not able at the time to look over the MS. and thought it safest to make a bonfire of it all I have always regarded a private and confidential letter as sacred and its publicity in any shape a shameful breach of trust, unless authorized by the writer. I only wish my own letters to thousands of correspondents may be as carefully disposed of."

IT was long ago said of Mr. George W. Childs, the publisher of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, that he was "the two Cheeryble brothers rolled into one," but he probably might be more accurately described as the Santa Claus of the newspaper world. On this last Christmas day Mr. Childs, it is said, distributed among the editors, reporters, correspondente, clerks, compositors, pressmen and other employes of the Ledger nearly \$40,000. When it is considered that the salaries and wages paid by Mr. Childs are as large as the largest paid by other Philadelphia publishers it will be recognized that all who are associated with him in his work have

a pecuniary way. It is said by them, however, that they have even greater cause for satisfaction with him because of his daily consideration for them than because of his annual Christmas

A VERY charitable little body is the Princess Maud of Wales. Her mother makes her an allowance, a considerable part of which she apends in charity, but there are so many appeals to her sympathy that her little fund is entirely inadequate to meet them, so she has hit upon this method of replenishing her exchequer: She makes a habit of gathering up all the peacock feathers that are dropped by the great flock of pea-fowl at Sandringham, and these she weaves into fans and fire-screens to be sold at charity fairs. The fact that they were made by a princess, and also that they are very prettily and tastefully done, gives them a considerable value and she reaps from them a nest little sum for her pet pensioners .- Boston Advertiser.

4 THE Princess of Wales preserves her good looks in a most astonishing way, considering her age. She will be forty-four years old on the first of next December, but in the shaded light of the opera-box or when arrayed in full court dress (a toilet which she wears with infinite grate), she does not look a day over thirty. It seems impossible that the lovely lady can be the mother of her two tall sons, to say nothing of the two plain girls, her eldest daughters, with whom she is seen in public. Her eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, looks a good deal like her, but it is a resemblance of caricature. His countenance reproduces that of his mother, with an added element of heaviness and stupidity. Only one of his three sisters is pretty, and that is the youngest, the Princess Maud The real beauty of the family is the second son, Prince George, who is a fresh-complexioned blonde-bearded young fellow, a typical English youth, full of gayety and sprightliness, but taking more after his father's family than after his beautiful mother. The English nation has always idolized the Princess of Wales on account of her fair face and winging manners.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

ALL roads, it used to be said, lead to Rome In American politics to-day it may be said with entire truth that the accomplishment of every legitimate and beneficial reform in our government is to be aided by the reduction of the spoils system within the narrowest possible limits. -New York Times.

WE want the Republican leaders and statesmen all in the harness-those in the Senate and House where they now are; those on the outside, good generalship which strengthens one wing of an army at the cost of needless!y weakening any other wing .- Milwaukee Wisconsin.

CIVIL-SERVICE reform does not avail in this country to keep politicians of the worst sort out of office, nor to render public servants more zealous to serve the public with efficiency or fidelity, if what has been called reform by the present administration and the professional reformers is taken as the test.-New York Trib-

Taking the verdict of Nov. 6 as an indica-

tion, we should say the first thing to do-and it is a work in which Democrats should engage as well as Republicans-is to reduce the surplus. Compromise or no compromise, we are still confronted by a financial condition vastly more imperative in its demand for treatment than any economic theory. - New York Sun. WHAT was done with the immense corruption fund which was raised to re-elect Mr. Cieveland

If this question can ever be brought before a federal grand jury it will not require Republican partisanship in the court or the prosecutor to prevent such a ridiculous termination of the affair as has just been witnessed in the collapse of the Democratic case against Dudley, at Indianapolis. - Boston Advertiser.

How to make labor honorable and education practical, and endow human life with capacity for excellence in such branches as it can best fill-these should be the ends of education and the object of our schools How nearly they come to filling these ends and accomplishing the best good they are capable of, is a question of paramount importance and of the greatest interest to all right-minded people.-Portland Ore-

If the Prohibition party, instead of wasting its strength in quadrennial attempts to elect a President, who would be of no use to them after he was elected, would strengthen the hands of the party which has always supported the cause of temperance and morality, it would accomplish much more for the regeneration of the world from the curse of drunkenness, for it would find adherents and make friends where it now excites antagonism. - San Francisco Chronicle.

If the Southern States will impose the educational test, and also make the added departure of providing free schools for the education of voters, the proposed reform in the South will be practically without objection. But the educational test without a chance afforded the voter to become educated will be simply a continuation of the mockery by which the black man of the South has so long had the rights of citizenship without the privilege of using them. - Iowa State Register.

THE party in possession of the government with the power and responsibility, cannot, until human nature is a good deal changed, put the work of the government in the hands of men opposed to it. It is not merely that the party in power would suffer, but that the public interests would suffer. It needs no argument to show this; no business, public or private, can be successful with the subordinates instinctively opposed to the head and anxious to discredit and oust it -New York Press.

THE men of the South who are interested in her new and growing industries have been praying, if we may believe their assertions, for an issue on which they might break away from Democracy and free trade. The issue was made this year, but their courage was not yet up to the sticking point. The result is a solid South again. But a practically solid North has saved the new South from the solid South, and the feet of Southerners are turned to Indianapolis in great numbers. -New York Graphic.

UNLESS the prestige of the United States in the Pacific is maintained, and the intention of this government to stand by its engagements fully demonstrated, there will be nothing to prevent Germany, in furtherance of her "colonial policy," from gradually absorbing all the little insular communities which have thus far managed to preserve their independence. If she is suffered to appropriate Samoa, why should she spare Hawaiil Having frightened England into submission to her desires, what power can resist her cupidity if the United States abandon the field?-Brooklyn Eagle.

THE rapid growth and material increase of the South since the census of 1880-under the protective system, which has encouraged and stimulated her every industrial interest-cannot fail to strengthen the protection sentiment of the new industrial South. The men who are facing the futpre instead of the past are the ones who are making this pleasant history, and while the mosbacks are whining and groaning under the weight and oppression of their ow prejudices, the young, live and energetic men o the South are driving ahead, full of hope and determination. — Detroit Tribune.

Advice to the Unco-Guid.

Boston Transcript. The Methodist Episcopal clergymen of Columbus, O., have been expressing their jay that a Christian man like General Harrison has been elected to the presidency, but they protest "against the proposed expenditure of nearly \$100,000 for the purpose of imitating these follies and perpetuating that relic of barbarism, the inaugural ball, on the occasion of his inauguration." Our Methodist Episcopal brethren should enlarge their vision. A good many Christian people do not believe dancing un-Christian, and know that it can be defended from Scripture. Their Christianity is cheerful and embraces a liberal enjoyment of all the gifts and graces Providence bestows. They may doubt about the propriety of grab-boxes and raffles at church fairs, and question the beneficial influence of tattling, even if conducted with the most approved sobriety of mien; but they have no scruples about joining a well-dressed collection of men and women met to have a few pleasant hours in dancing. The progressive theology of to-day recognizes this social fact as one not to be de plored when existing under proper restraints.

A Crematory and a Cemetery.

Philadelphia Times. The price of cremation, notwithstanding the cold weather, has been reduced at the Chelten Hill crematory to \$28 per body. That is the present market value of one share of stock. One share of stock is accepted in exchange for one cremation. The original price was \$50. That was in May, when the crematory began operations. Since then twenty bodies have been cremated. One thousand dollars has been taken in. The aggregate receipts have not equaled the expenses. The salary of Mr. Deamsderfer, who sits in the building in readiness to kindle the incinerating flames, has had to be supplied from outside sources. The reduction of price has not started a boom. An order has not been received for three weeks. Some of the stockholders have been asking if cremation is a failure. The building itself is not completed. In order to swell the receipts the company has decided to start a collateral enterprise. This in the shape of a cemetery. Thirty acres of ground surrounding the crematory have been secured. The ground is being surveyed now. Early in the spring it will be laid out in beautiful lots eight by fifteen feet. making 200 lots to the acre. Each lot will be

exchangeable for two shares of stock. At the present market value that is \$56. This adjunct to the crematory is to be called the Chelten Hill Cemetery Company. The company has prepared a circular. It sets forth the cheapness of the lots and invites people to be buried in them. The cemetery is declared to be non-sectarian. Incineration is not demanded as a qualification for burial. For that the full price is charged extra. The Philadelphia crematory is the biggest in the world. President Trautman receives correspondence regarding it from all foreign countries. There are two retorts. Twenty bodies could be cremated in a day.

A Credit to the State and the Party. Madison Courier.

To those of our readers who wish to subscribe for a first class metropolitan daily during the year 1889 we recommend the Indianapolis Journal. It is, beyond comparison, the best paper ever produced in Indiana, and is a better paper for Indianians than any printed in Cincinnati, Chicago or Louisville. Nothing but the network of railroads at our capital permits the continuance of such a publication as the Journal in a city of the population of Indianapolis. It is, in editorial ability, telegraphic service and general news, vastly superior to the newspapers of cities of equal population. The Journal is always outspoken, stanch and true in its political teachings, and during the last campaign was second to no paper in the country in influence and importance. The Journal is a credit to the State and the Republican party, and should be read universally throughout the State. Indianians do not need to go beyond our State lines for a modern metropolitan newspaper fully up to and abreast with the times.

Eve in Hayti.

Hayti Letter. Palm thatched huts, some with whitened walls and surrounded by a plantain patch, are passed. In front, leaning against the door-posts, children wholly without clothing, eye the traveler listlessly. Women, with only a skirt of white cotton cloth, display their oftentimes shapely and luxuriant naked forms. The gaze of the white man is received unconcernedly, and the same indifference is displayed when in fording a small stream you come upon a woman engaged in completing the family washing. On such occasions she dispenses with the petticoat. The black form stands out against the green of the river's bank like a silhouette. What cares she, in her Eve-like indifference, for the stare of a strange man passing on horseback.

The Morgan County Fraud Circular.

Martinsville Republican. The Indianapolis Sentinel rashly pronounces Democratic committee of this county during the late campaign, a fraud, and boldly asserts that if it is genuine Chairman Whittaker should be sent to the penitentiary. The Sentinel need not give its party friends away thus, for we assure the State organ of the party of "good schemes" to carry the election that the circular is genuine. There are two representatives from this county on the United States Grand Jury, and no doubt one or both of them could enlighten the Sentinel or United States Attorney Bailey as to the genuineness of the aforesaid document. We suggest that the Sentinel man confer with them upon the subject.

Could Read Writing. Washington Letter.

The type-writer is a very useful but not always a safe instrument for candidates for office, as a certain Senator who is a candidate for re-election this winter can testify. Not long ago he wrote a letter to a member of the Legislature of his State from one of the back counties, soliciting his support in the approaching contest, and, as usual, dictated it to his stenographer, by whom it was transcribed upon a typewriter. Yesterday morning he received the following copy: "Dear Sir-I have received your letter, and when you write to me again you need not take the trouble to get your letter printed, for I can read writing as well as you

Reckless Responsibility.

The publishers of the Vassar Miscellany announces that "each editor is responsible for the literary merit of her department; no editor is responsible for the sentiment expressed in any contributed article; the entire board of editors is responsible for typographical errors." This last avowal is somewhat startling, but women are sometimes brave to rashness. What male editor, or board of male editors, would dare to assume responsibility for the typographical errors with which the intelligent compositor be-

strews their most elaborate efforts? One of Harrison's Perils.

Why should the Methodist preachers of Columbus protest against the proposed inauguration ball as a "relic of barbarism?" It is true that dancing is one of the first of human actions, but frem the earliest times it has enjoyed the practical sanction of the highest religious authorities. The way the inauguration ball is being criticised may make the issue so intense that the Hon. Benjamin Harrison may be obliged to suppress the ball or dance himself. No half-way measures will be admissible.

The Suicide a Coward. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The suicide is generally a coward. He is usually one who has not the courage to face and fight misfortunes. He is one who, with energy and perseverence and a right use of his senses, could make himself of some use in the world and serve the purpose of his existence by helping himself and his fellow-men. His cowardice reaches the worst degree when he leaves wife and children, dependent upon him for support, to continue the hard struggle alone.

Boston Transcript. It looks more and more as though General Harrison was becoming impatient under the efforts to crowd certain men upon him as members of his Cabinet. If the General goes safety through the ordeal of Cabinet-making, that very fact will strengthen his position before the people greatly. He has an abundance of material from which to select, and he will make no mistake if exhibiting the same tact, discretion

Municipal Charity.

and judgment he has thus far shown.

Pittsburg Chronicle. Say what you please of the extravagance of the city government of New York city, there is always something to commend in the liberality with which it votes money to its charitable institutions. Thus, last year, it expended about \$2,350,000 for public charities, and this year its outlay in this direction has been about \$2,200,-000. Brooklyn does as well in proportion, and every city in the country could afford to take pattern by them.

The Office-Seeking Passion. New York Independent.

The office-seeking passion, so common among men, is almost a conundrum. The great majority of those who have this passion are sure to lose the prize they seek to win; and to those who win the prize it turns out, except in a few rare cases, to be no prize at all. The great mass of them would have done much better for themselves and their families if they had been content with some vocation in the walks of private

The Cabinet-Makers Not Appreciated. Soston Journal.

From the columns of senseless and baseless dispatches about Cabinet appointments which correspondents at Indianapolis are telegraphing daily it might be imagined that the great American people was passing sleepless nights by reason of anxious speculation as to who are to be the President's advisers; while the fact is that not one American citizen in a hundred thousand feels more than a faint interest in the question.

South Carolina's Vote.

New York Independent. South Carolina, with a voting population of more than 210,000, more than one-half of which was made up of colored voters, at the last election gave General Harrison 13,740 votes according to the election returns, and gave Cleveland a majority of 48,157. No man in his senses can believe that this is the result of a free ballot and an honest count. Shame on Souta Caro-

Another Fling at Elijah. Pittsburg Chronicle.

They say that Private Secretary Halford's penmanship is so bad that a page of it looks like a free-hand sketch of a bundle of telegraph wires that have gone through a fire. Colonel Halford whistles superbly, but as a penman be is not what can be called a glittering success.

Escouraging Fact, Philadelphia Press.

The fact that Col. Roger Q. Mills has take up the study of grammar is highly encouraging. After the ambitious Texan has mastered that branch of learning he will be fitted to go on and read up on the tariff and other questions of amportance.

Improvement in Canadian Temper.

Toronto Globe. Not long ago a Canadian, if called an Annexationist, would have been wrathy. Nowadays one might as well hope to anger a man by calling bim a parallelogram as by calling him Annexationist